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Indian Standard

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT RELATING
TO SOIL CONSERVATION

PART I AGRONOMIC ASPECTS

(First Reprint NOVEMBER 1987)

UDC 627.81:551.437.3:631.4

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

Indian Standard

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WATERSHED MANAGEMENT RELATING TO SOIL CONSERVATION

PART I AGRONOMIC ASPECTS

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Indian Standard

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WATERSHED MANAGEMENT RELATING TO SOIL CONSERVATION

PART I AGRONOMIC ASPECTS

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard (Part I) was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 2 April 1973, after the draft finalized by the Catchment Area and Reservoirs Sectional Committee had been approved by the Civil Engineering Division Council.

0.2 Sedimentation of reservoirs is a matter of vital concern for any project whether irrigation, hydro-electric power, flood control etc, since it adversely affects the life and functions of the reservoirs. For this, effective measures of soil conservation in the watershed are essential.

0.3 Soil conservation is an integrated approach of three disciplines namely, engineering, agronomy and forestry and involves a co-ordinated effort of these disciplines for a comprehensive and composite programme of development and management of watersheds. Some of the broad aspects of these three disciplines are given below:

- a) *Engineering* — Bank protection and roadside control measures, abutment, spurs, check-dams, gully plugging, masonry or concrete water disposal system, etc.
- b) *Agronomy* — Retirement of severely eroded land to permanent protection of vegetation, pasture development, vegetative waterways, contour farming, strip cropping, crop rotation, etc.
- c) *Forestry* — Like forest conservancy — management and protection and forest plantation, etc.

0.4 A standard for the engineering aspects of watershed management (IS : 6518-1972*) has already been published. This standard deals with the agronomical aspects with regard to watershed management and the forestry aspects are proposed to be covered in Part II of this standard.

*Code of practice for control of sediment in reservoirs.

0.5 In the formulation of this standard due consideration has been given for relating this standard to the practices in the field in this country. This has been met by deriving assistance from the Soil Survey Manual, 1970 of the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organization, IARI.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard (Part I) covers the recommendations on the agronomical aspects for soil conservation in the catchment area and the appropriate method(s) to be adopted.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS REQUIRING SOIL CONSERVATION MEASURES ON PRIORITY BASIS

2.1 For achieving maximum benefit of soil conservation and covering as much critical areas as feasible in minimum possible time, one should know the pockets of sediment contributing areas and the amount of sediment contributed by them and then have a comprehensive plan to tackle these areas in the order of priorities taking sub-watershed as a unit of management.

2.2 Quick erosion survey by soil survey parties or by collection of available sediment data and aerial photo interpretation should be carried out to determine the pattern of present land use and degree of erosion in order to fix priorities for soil conservation measures.

3. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND ON THE BASIS OF LAND USE

3.1 Land is classified into the following types:

- a) Suitable for cultivation, and
- b) Unsuitable for cultivation.

These are further subdivided and the details are given in Appendix A, based on IS : 5510-1969* with additions in Classes VI and VII.

4. AGRONOMIC PRACTICES

4.1 The agronomic practices in respect of soil conservation are the following and they are described in detail in **4.1.1** to **4.1.11**:

- a) Retirement of severely eroded cultivated land for permanent protection by vegetation,
- b) Planting severely erodible areas with feed and cover plants for rehabilitation of wild life,

*Guide for soil surveys for river valley projects.

- c) Pasture development and their protection,
- d) Construction of small water storages,
- e) Vegetated waterways,
- f) Contour farming by bunding and terracing,
- g) Strip-cropping,
- h) Modified strip cropping,
- j) Stubble mulch farming,
- k) Seasonal cover crops, and
- m) Crop rotation.

All these aspects are to be simultaneously taken note of for minimizing the erosion and appropriate method(s) should be adopted.

4.1.1 Retirement of Severely Eroded Cultivated Land for Permanent Protection by Vegetation — Gullies tend to form wherever runoff is concentrated in unprotected depression channel ways. Once started they increase in size, and unless checked, ultimately develop into deep, spreading chasms which ruin the land. The best method of treatment of severely eroded cultivated land is to provide permanent vegetal cover.

4.1.2 Planting Severely Erodible Areas with Feed and Cover Plants for Rehabilitation of Wild Life — In severely erodible areas wild life plantings offer the best solution of the erosion problem. This is because the plant species adapted to wild life succeed under the ecological conditions imposed by such sites and also because the areas are too small or too inconveniently located for the profitable production of economical plants even if they thrive under such conditions. The plantings may be trees, shrubs, vines, or grasses. The ideal condition to be realized is adequate food and cover at all times.

4.1.3 Pasture Development and Their Protection — One of the chief causes of soil deterioration on grazing land is the loss of plant cover due to overgrazing and poor management practices that expose the ground to wind and rain. Properly prepared and managed pastures produce several times more than ill-managed grazing ground. It has been found that an abundance of high quality forage is the very foundation of any type of livestock farming. Three aspects essential in pasture development are:

- a) addition of lime and fertilizers according to soil test;
- b) use of proper seed rates and mixtures; and
- c) controlled grazing.

4.1.4 Construction of Small Water Storages — Small dams for use in farm and grazing lands are usually not expensive, yet they add considerably to

the value of dry land farm or grazing lands. Besides supplying water and some recreation facilities, they play a part in controlling floods. The size and cost of such dams are largely governed by the terrain.

4.1.5 Vegetated Waterways — These are waterways protected by vegetation to prevent conversion into gullies. Natural drainage depressions, seeded with adaptable grass-legume mixture, often may be utilized as satisfactory water channels and meadows at the same time. The vegetated waterways should not be less than 6 m wide. Seeding should not only cover the channel but extend well back on the shoulders.

4.1.6 Contour Farming by Bunding and Terracing — Contour farming is preparing, planting or drilling and cultivating of crops along and parallel to level lines that have been laid out across the field slope. When farming contour strip-cropped fields, terraced fields, fields with diversions and contour orchards, cultivation should be parallel to guidelines.

4.1.6.1 Contour cultivation is effective in controlling erosion by surface flow. When carried out properly, it is one of the most effective mechanical control measures for cultivated crop land. It is effective in increasing crop yields, reducing runoff and scour-erosion losses. When contour farming is used alone, new guidelines should be established each time the crop is planted, unless erosion is made to maintain original lines by contour hedges, back furrows or other means.

4.1.6.2 Contour bunding consists of the construction of small bunds across the slope of the land along contours so that the long stretch of slope is cut into a series of small ones and each contour bund acts as a barrier to the flow of water. This practice is generally followed in gently sloping lands.

4.1.6.3 Terraces may be of bench type or graded channel type which are designed to intercept and divert runoff at non-erosive velocities. This practice is generally followed in hill slopes.

4.1.7 Strip-Cropping — Strip-cropping is the practice of growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands which serve as vegetative barrier to erosion. It includes the utilization of crop rotation, contour cultivation, proper tillage, cover crops and other related practices. The arrangement of crop in strips should be such that erosion- and semi-erosion-resistant crops are alternated with clean cultivated crops that are conducive to erosion.

4.1.7.1 In choosing any system of strip-cropping the following guiding principles should be kept in mind:

- a) Strip-cropping should be made to fit into the farm management;
- b) Strip should be laid out as nearly on the contour as possible; and

- c) Consideration should be given to the degree of erosion, the percentage of slope, the length of the rotation and the ratio of erosion resisting and erosion permitting crops.

4.1.8 Modified Strip-Cropping — Field stripping is a modified form of contour strip cropping under which strips are laid parallel and across the general slope but not exactly on the contour. This system is best suited to land of uniform slopes and to gentle slopes with minor surface irregularities that make accurate strip-cropping impracticable. Field stripping is very beneficial for checking wind and water erosion. If strips deviate from the contour for only short distance, not more than 30 m, little damage may result especially on soil of high erodibility. However, if the deviation should be more than 3 percent, and the distance of such deviation greater than 30 m, field stripping should give way to contour stripping.

4.1.9 Stubble Mulch Farming — Leaving stubble in the surface in sufficient quantity is one of the surest ways to prevent wind erosion and conserve moisture and also add organic matter to the soil. Subtilled stubble mulch gives high yields.

4.1.10 Seasonal Cover Crops — Seasonal cover crops are very important in protecting fields from erosion. They also serve to absorb plant nutrients that otherwise would be lost by leaching and thus aid in their preservation for subsequent crop use. Green manure crops are included under cover crops. Other examples of cover crops are catch-crops of various kinds, which leave the soil exposed to erosion for a minimum period during the year and protect the soil when the regular cultivated crops are off the ground.

4.1.11 Crop Rotation — Crop rotation reduces runoff and soil loss, both of which are important in maintaining yields. Crop rotation refers to the growing of different crops in a regular succession on the same land. For erosion control a rotation should embody the principle of alternating cultivated crops with erosion-resistant and organic matter building crop. Methods of increasing the erosion control value of a rotation are:

- a) increasing the number of years of hay and pasture,
- b) improving the seed mixture to include legumes,
- c) adequate fertilization, and
- d) addition of cover crops to provide a continuous cover on the field.

The capability of the land limits the kind of rotation to be recommended on any field.

5. GENERAL TYPES OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES AND USES RECOMMENDED ON THE BASIS OF LAND CLASSIFICATION

5.1 The recommended type of conservation practice for various categories of land on the basis of cultivation is given briefly in Appendix B.

APPENDIX A

(Clause 3.1)

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND ON THE BASIS OF CULTIVATION

A-1. LAND SUITABLE FOR CULTIVATION

A-1.0 Land is categorized under four different classes as given in **A-1.1** to **A-1.4**.

A-1.1 Class I Land — This is very good land that may be cultivated safely with ordinary good farming methods. It is nearly level land (slope less than one percent) and has deep, productive, easily worked soils and is subject to only slight erosion. It is well drained and is suited for intensive cropping. The land is suited for a wide variety of crops. For continued good production, this land requires the use of fertilizers, green manure crops and crop rotation.

A-1.2 Class II Land — This is good land that may be cultivated with easily available practices. Some of the limitations of this class of land are gentle slope, moderate susceptibility to erosion, moderate depth, moderate overflow and moderate wetness. Each of these limitations requires special methods for correction, such as contour bunding, strip cropping, contour tillage, crop rotations that include grasses or legumes, drainage and the application of fertilizers and manures.

A-1.3 Class III Land — This class of land has restricted use for cultivation. The land is moderately good and may be used for cropping provided intensive management measures are taken. This kind of land is characterized by one or more of the following limitations:

- a) Moderate steep slope,
- b) High susceptibility to erosion,
- c) Moderate overflow,
- d) Slow sub-soil permeability,
- e) Excessive wetness,

- f) Shallow depth,
- g) Hard pan or clay pan,
- h) Sand or gravelly with low moisture capacity, and
- j) Low inherent fertility.

A-1.4 Class IV Land — This class of land has very restricted use for cultivation and needs special care in handling and management. The variety of crops that may be grown is limited. Its cropping use is restricted by slope, erosion, unfavourable soil characteristics and adverse climate.

A-2. LAND UNSUITABLE FOR CULTIVATION

A-2.0 The land is categorized under four different classes as given in **A-2.1** to **A-2.4**.

A-2.1 Class V Land — This land is not suited for cultivation but is suited for pasture and grassland. Cultivation may not be feasible because of one or more factors, such as wetness, stoniness or some other limitations. Land is nearly level and not subject to more than slight wind or water erosion. It occurs in many swampy areas that may not be drained easily.

A-2.2 Class VI Land — This land is subject to moderate limitations under grazing or forestry use or orchards and plantation crops under suitable geographical and climatic conditions. It is too steep, subject to erosion, shallow, wet or dry but with careful management may be made suitable either for grazing or forestry. Gullies in such areas should be controlled by diversion of water, provision of contour furrows or ridges.

A-2.3 Class VII Land — This land is very steep, eroded, stony, rough, shallow, dry or swampy and is recommended particularly in humid regions only for forestry and wood land and not pasture, but the grazing has to be very limited.

A-2.4 Class VIII Land — This land includes such areas as marshes, deserts, deep gullies rocky escarpments and very steep, rough, stony, barren land. It is suited only for wild life, recreation or watershed protection uses.

APPENDIX B

(Clause 5.1)

GENERAL TYPES OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES AND USES RECOMMENDED
ON THE BASIS OF LAND CLASSIFICATION

A. LAND SUITABLE FOR CULTIVATION

LAND CLASSIFICATION CLASS	SUBCLASS (DOMINANT KIND OF LAND)	SUITABLE FOR (ONLY THE MOST INTENSIVE SAFE USE IS MENTIONED)	SPECIAL NEEDS OR PRECAUTIONS
I Very good culti- vable land	Deep nearly level productive valley land	Intensive cultivation to all climatically adapted crops	No special difficulty in farm- ing usual good farming practices to maintain soil fertility and conserve water
II Good cultivable land	IIe — Good soil on gentle slopes subject to water erosion or wind erosion on sandy soils	Cultivation with precaution	Protection from erosion, use conservation irrigation methods
	IIw — Good soil, slightly wet or subject to overflow	Cultivation with management of excess water and selection of crops adapted to wet conditions	Drainage improvement or flood protection
	IIs — Soil with minor soil problems such as clay or sandy texture, moderate depth, or slight alkali	Cultivation with selection of crops adapted to soil limita- tions	Treatments to offset soil limitations and to conserve irrigation water
III Moderately good cultivable land	IIIc — Good soil on moderate slopes subject to water erosion, or sandy soil subject to wind erosion	Cultivation with precautions against permanent land damage	Special attention to erosion control and conservation irrigation

IIIw — Good soil, moderately wet or subject to overflow

Cultivation with careful management of excess water and selection of crops adapted to wet conditions

Intensive drainage, improvement or protection from flooding

III_s — Soil with moderate problems due to moderate depth, gravels, or alkali

Cultivation with careful selection of crops adapted to soil limitations

Intensive treatment to offset or overcome soil limitations and conserve irrigation water

IV Fairly good land, suited for occasional or limited cultivation

IV_e — Moderately steep land subject to serious water erosion, or sandy soils subject to wind erosion

Occasional cultivation in rotation with hay or pasture, or orchards protected by permanent cover crops

Intensive erosion control when in cultivation

IV_w — Bottom land that is very wet or subject to severe overflow

Cultivation to special summer crops, hazard of crop failure is always present

Intensive drainage, special attention to seeding and harvest dates, to minimize crops failure on overflow land

IV_w — Fairly good land with limitations due to shallowness, gravel, stone, or strong alkali

Occasional cultivation in rotation with hay or pasture

Very intensive treatment to overcome soil limitations, careful selection of crops

IV_c — Good soil with just enough rainfall or crops in favourable years

Cultivation during wet years, frequent crop failure, better in permanent vegetation

Conserve all rainfall, develop water for irrigation or convert to pasture or grazing use

B. LAND UNSUITABLE FOR CULTIVATION

LAND CLASSIFICATION CLASS	SUBCLASS (DOMINANT KIND OF LAND)	SUITABLE FOR (ONLY THE MOST INTENSIVE SAFE USE IS MENTIONED)	SPECIAL NEEDS OR PRECAUTIONS
V Very well suited for grazing, not arable	Vw — Good productive mountain meadows that are wet and have short growing season	Grazing and production of wild hay	Proper season of use and rate of stocking; protect from gullying
VI Well suited for grazing or forestry, not arable	VIa — Steep land subject to erosion if cover is depleted	Grazing or forestry of both	Manage grazing and logging to maintain sufficient residue and litter on the soil for soil and moisture conservation, fire protection
	VIw — Flat land, occasionally with saline salts, permanently wet or subject to overflow	Grazing	Manage grazing to prevent soil puddling, and to favour desire forage plants
	VIb — Flat to gently sloping shallow, stony, gravelly, or alkali land	Grazing or forestry or both	Good range and forestry management practices, fire protection
	VIc — Good or fairly good soil not enough moisture for cultivation	Grazing primarily, some forestry, could be cultivated if water were available	Good range and forestry management practices, fire protection
VII Fairly well suited for grazing or forestry, not arable	VIIe — Very steep land subject to erosion if cover is depleted	Grazing or forestry or both	Carefully manage grazing and logging to maintain enough plant litter for soil and moisture conservation, fire protection

	VIIw — Flat, permanently wet or overflow land along stream, tidal marsh areas	Limited grazing	Range grazing to favour desirable plants
	VIIIs — Very shallow, stony, or strong alkali land	Grazing or forestry or both	Good range and forestry management, fire protection
	VIIc — Fairly good soil, not enough moisture for cultivation	Grazing or forestry or both	Good range and forestry management, fire protection
VIII Suited only for wild life, recreation and protection of water supplies	VIIIe — Highly erodible-gullies, bad lands, and sand dunes	Watershed and wild life	Maintain maximum cover for erosion control
	VIIIw — Tidal land, stream channels and swamps	Wild life, recreation, and water spreading	Improve for wild life and recreation
	VIIIIs — Barren mountain tops, little or no soil mantle	Recreation and watershed	Improve for wild life and recreation

NOTE — These symbols denote sub-clauses:

- e — erosion and runoff
- w — excess water
- s — root-zone limitations
- c — climatic limitation



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